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wreck a democracy are "too shadowy and hypothetical to justify any slackening of our progress towards a socialized democracy."

FRANK D. WATSON.

New York School of Philanthropy.

Wicker, Cyrus F. *Neutralization.* Pp. viii, 91. Price, 4s. London: Oxford University Press, 1911.

There is presented within the small compass of this treatise a very readable account of a phase of the new internationalism which is of large and growing interest and importance.

Part II, by far the longest of the book's four parts, gives a concise statement of the application of the principle of neutralization to nine cases of sovereign, or near-sovereign, states, to two provinces or dependencies, and to nine bodies of water. This showing is impressive in view of the fact that the first instance of genuine neutralization dates back not quite one century; and it becomes doubly so when viewed from the point of view of the success its various applications have met with.

The familiar examples of Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg are well used by the author to emphasize this success, and to show that despite the ruthless attacks of Napoleon III and Bismarck, in times of "blood and iron," namely, in 1859, 1866, and 1870, these small international houses, founded upon the rock of neutralization, withstood the tempests which raged around them.

The partial or attempted application of the principle of neutralization to Poland in 1791, to six free cities of the Holy Roman Empire in 1801, and to Malta in 1802, as well as the failure of genuine neutralization in the case of the free city of Cracow in 1846, are used as illustrations of the thesis that neutralization, to be successful, must be backed up by a strong and independent government within the neutralized state, and by "a sufficient guarantee" on the part of the neutralizing powers.

This "sufficient guarantee," the author maintains, must be a convention, not only to respect the neutrality, but to cause it to be respected (*respecter et faire respecter*); and he believes that such a guarantee extended to any part of the world by the United States, Japan, Great Britain and Germany, would be sufficient, either in itself, or through the adhesion of other powers.

A lucid survey of the objects, difficulties, duties and benefits of neutralization, as illustrated by historic examples, is made the basis of a persuasive appeal for the extension of the principle, especially on the part of the United States as regards the Philippines; while the example of the Congo Basin and the American demand for the Open Door in China are used as arguments for a liberal tariff policy as the *sine qua non* of a successful neutralization of those Islands. The United States has made a good beginning in the furtherance of neutralization, our author thinks, in the part it has played in the Berlin Treaty of 1885, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, and its proposal of 1910 for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways; only let it continue this good work, and induce South America to follow the example, and the problem of increasing armaments, he believes will be effectively solved for the Western World at least,

Without detracting in the least from the author's strong statement of the benefits and possibilities of neutralization, it may be said that his alluring prospect would seem to have a more substantial basis if it rested upon, not only a positive guarantee, but a guarantee to which the entire Family of Nations would adhere. The lesson taught by Russia when it disregarded the neutralization of the Black Sea at a time when the other guarantors were occupied with great wars near at home, is an illustration of the pressing need that nothing less than the guarantee of all the powers in conference at The Hague shall stand behind existing and future applications of the principle.

WM. I. HULL.

Swarthmore College.

Wood, M. E. *The New Italy.* Pp. xiv, 406. Price \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

Mr. Garlanda seeks to give his countrymen an illustration of an ideal government. The United States is taken as a perfect model. American institutions are compared with those of Italy. This he does in the guise of a "Yankee," and his book in the original text is called "Letters of a Yankee." The author believed that these letters coming from an American were sure to call out a responsive audience. The translator says that "the assumption was justified." Mr. Garlanda follows the idea of Mr. Lowes Dickinson in his "Letters of a Chinese Official." Mr. Garlanda's book covers a wider field, is more voluminous, goes further into details, but lacks the point, particularity and cleverness of the English work. A few pages will suffice to inform the reader that the book was not written by an American. In many instances the author seems to be badly misinformed as to existing conditions in this country.

The book opens with a flowery description of Italy, such as an Italian only can utter. Then follows a brief history of the Italian Revolution. A short letter on Elements of Centralization precedes the letter on the Italian Fiscal System, which is the fourth of the series. In this fourth letter the author shows a profound knowledge of the subject. The history, system, and administration of the revenue raising department of the Italian government are well explained. The author cleverly boils down the present system in Italy where he says: "For her fiscal system, Italy took here a little and there a little, from all sides. I verily believe that she gathered together all the taxes that were ever applied, or even ever imagined, in whatsoever part of the earth."

After this comes a comparison of government control and supervision of corporations. The American system is the ideal—the Italian, antiquated, unjust, oppressive. These comparisons are especially amusing to Americans. In decrying the Italian system, Mr. Garlanda states exactly what the American people have been endeavoring to do for many years—what he calls unjust, antiquated and oppressive may be found in the latest federal and state statutes of this country and in proposed legislation. The author seems not to have kept abreast with current events concerning corporations in this country, for if he had he might well have reversed his comparisons.

The Church and State, Education and Art, Lynch-Law and Mafia, Courts, and Family Life are among the subjects of his letters.